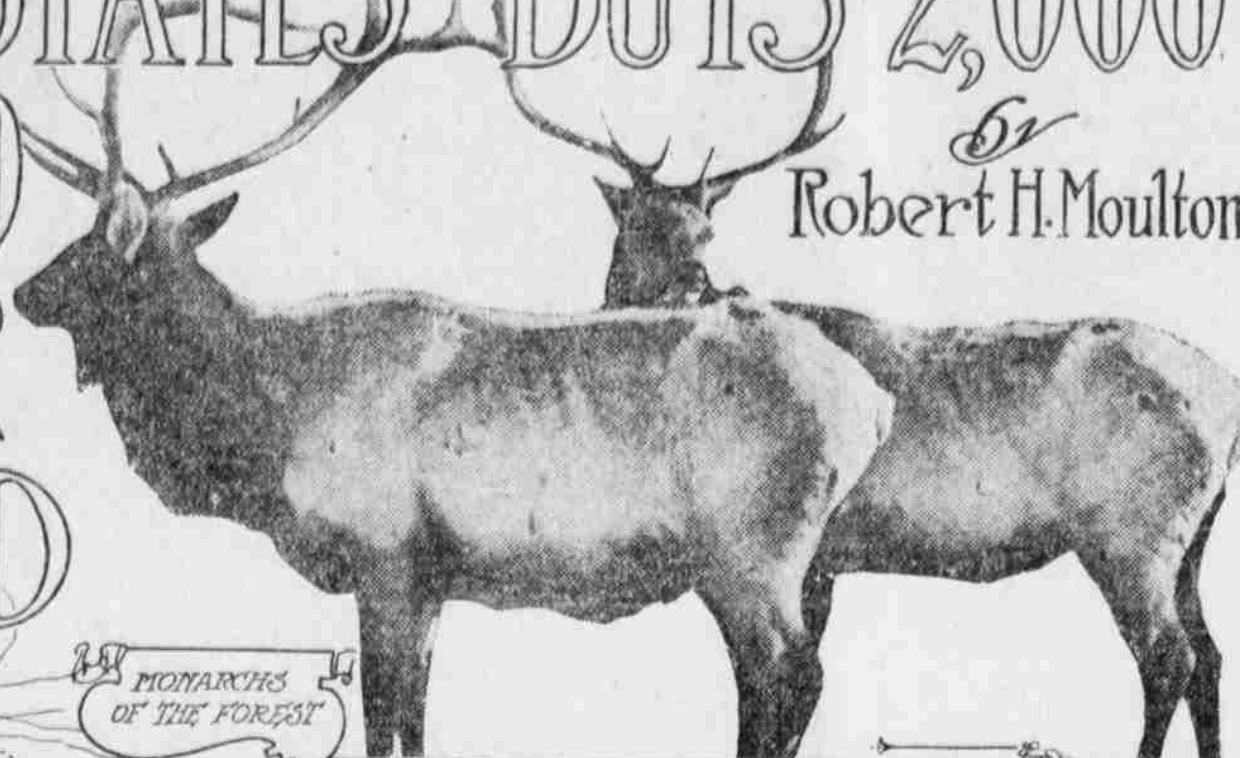


UNITED STATES BUYS 2,000 ACRES TO SHELTER ELK HERD

By Robert H. Moulton

MONARCHS OF THE FOREST



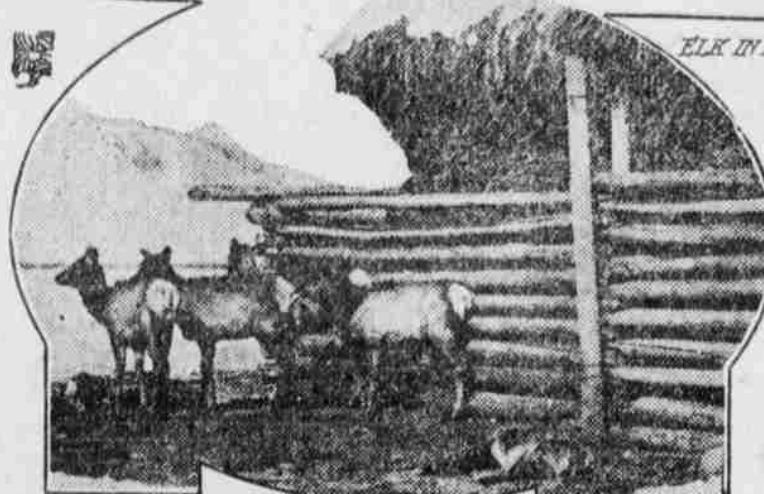
A PERMANENT winter refuge of 2,000 acres of land on the east side of Jackson's Hole, in Wyoming, to care for a herd of 25,000 elk has just been arranged by the department of agriculture. It is expected that enough hay will be raised on this tract to feed the entire herd. The price of the land ranged from \$50 to \$52 an acre. The government was forced to adopt this plan to prevent the elk in the west from going the way of the buffalo to extinction.

It is estimated that fully 50,000 elk winter in the Jackson's Hole country, a large area south of the Yellowstone National park. The elk scatter during the summer months, many of them grazing in the park, but as winter approaches they converge toward their old winter quarters. These quarters were ample before the homesteader came to fence the lands. The elk would feed on the rich grass of the valleys in the fall, work up on the sheltered hill-sides in the winter, and when necessity urged descend to the creeks and browse among the young willows and other foliage until the spring grass came.

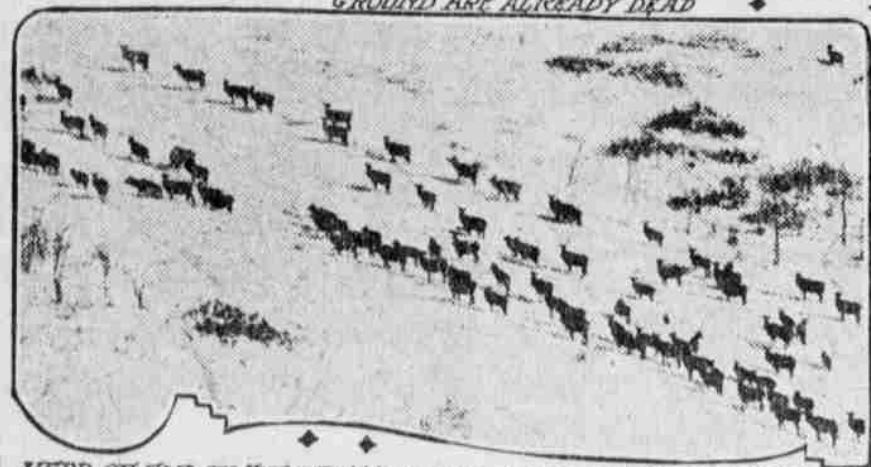
The homesteader's fence has made this impossible now, and each year lessens the amount of open range. The result is that despite the large amount of feed that has been furnished them by the state of Wyoming, each winter has seen an enormous death loss of this fast-disappearing game animal.

Driven, to desperation from hunger, the elk would break down the strongest barbed wire fence surrounding a haystack, and during a portion of the winter the settlers were forced to guard their hay night and day. The elk have been known to mount upon the fallen bodies of their companions, and thus climb to the top of a thatched roof shed, where they would voraciously devour the rotten hay or straw used as a roof covering.

The scenes in the elk region of Wyoming during the last two years are described as heart-rending. The starving elk, driven to the lowlands by the high snows in the mountains, found most of the range fenced in by ranchers. In many cases they broke down fences and demolished the haystacks of the ranchers. They ate the willows along the streams, and gradually grew weaker and weaker, and finally sunk down to die in the snow. Immediately they were pounced upon by magpies



STARVING TO DEATH WITH FOOD IN SIGHT. THE ELK ON THE GRASS ARE ALREADY DEAD



HERD OF ELK ON THE WINTER RANGE, JACKSON'S HOLE WYOMING

and other birds, and their eyes were picked out, in many cases before the elk were dead.

The conditions which led up to the government's recent action have existed for more than ten years, but the state of Wyoming seemed unable, single handed, to cope with the situation. The tender-hearted ranchmen of the Jackson Hole country have helped to the full extent of their ability, feeding to the starving elk as much as they could spare from their private stores of hay and fodder without putting their own stock on extremely short allowance. But with all this, it is estimated that fully 5,000 elk died of starvation each year.

According to Mr. S. N. Leck, a prominent ranchman of the Jackson Hole district and former state senator, who has made a special study of the conditions surrounding the elk in that part of the country, since 1903 about 75 per cent. of the adult elk have perished of starvation each winter. He states that he has counted as many as 1,000 dead elk within a radius of half a mile, and that on several occasions when driving through the country he has been forced to turn out of his way

ELK IN A RANCHMAN'S YARD WAITING TO BE FED

because of the bodies of dead elk obstructing the roads.

The elk would first eat the range clear of all food, then turn to the coarse sticks and barks, and in many places they would actually gnaw the bark from the fence rails. When all these sources of food—if such it may be called—were exhausted, they would gradually begin to lose their vitality, spirit and endurance. Then, reduced by hunger until too weak to follow the herd, they would drop down by some rock or brush, to either become a prey to carnivorous animals or die a miserable death by starvation.

It is estimated that the value of elk to the region of Jackson Hole is equal to the revenue derived from stock raising in that district. The amount of money which the animals bring into the country is very large. Many hunting parties are attracted thither every year, being allowed to kill a limited number of elk under certain restrictions. Hunters are obliged to hire guides, packers, cooks and pack animals and to buy considerable quantities of food supplies. The average daily expense of a person hunting in that region is at least \$14. Thus a thirty days' trip would cost each non-resident \$420, all of which is spent in the vicinity of the hunting grounds.

About 2,000 elk are killed each year by hunters. There is considerable poaching, i. e., illegal killing of the animals, by men who frequent and even reside in the Jackson Hole region for the sake of making their living wholly or in part from game. The law-breakers regard the elk as their natural prey. But the lowest in the scale of all the enemies of the elk is the tooth hunter—the human brute who for the sake of gaining a dollar or two kills the noble creatures, and, taking only their tusks, leaves the carcasses to rot. Under cover of the mail he forwards his booty undetected to dealers in the cities, who dispose of it to thoughtless purchasers.

The government's present work of elk preservation is unique. Had similar measures been undertaken in behalf of the buffalo, the nation would not now be mourning the almost total loss of those animals, which at one time were much more numerous in the west than are the elk today.

HEADLINER.

"My blase son has managed to get up some enthusiasm over the opening of the Panama canal." "Yes; he admits he never saw anything bigger than that in vaudeville."

PRESIDENT READS TOLLS MESSAGE

URGES CONGRESS TO REPEAL THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

"IN VIOLATION OF TREATY"

Favoring of American Coastwise Vessels Declared by Chief Executive Also to Be Based on Mistaken Economic Policy.

Washington, March 5.—Declaring that the exemption of American coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama canal tolls was based upon a "mistaken economic policy" and was "in contravention of our treaty with Great Britain," President Wilson today asked congress to repeal the Adamson act containing the exemption clause. The appeal was made in person by the president, who appeared before the senate and house of representatives in joint session.

The president declared that all the world powers were unanimous in judgment that the exemption was in violation of our treaty obligations. Only in the United States, he said, was the exemption clause regarded as debatable or as open to question. He said he had not come to congress to deliver a personal view, but that considerations of justice and wisdom led him to believe that the proviso should be repealed without delay.

The president added that the United States "ought not to quibble" in the matter of a treaty obligation. He intimated that the Panama canal tolls question was involved in all the other foreign questions now before the United States, because he would not know how to deal with them unless the exemption is repealed.

President's Message.

The address follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: "I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country and I now come to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree by the constitution itself with personal responsibility.

"I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom, and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

Exemption a Mistake.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation.

"Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much-debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal.

Consented to Treaty.

"We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other meetings of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

RUSSIAN OFFICER MURDERED

Slayer at Arms Factory Then Throws Himself into Machinery and Is Crushed.

St. Petersburg, Russia, March 5.—Captain von Stahl, chief of works at the shrapnel tube factory of the Putloff armament works, was brutally murdered by one of the foremen. The murderer then threw himself into the electrical machinery and was crushed to death. There has been a strike at the Putloff works and Captain von Stahl's attitude toward the strikers is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

Noted Southern Woman Dead.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 5.—Mrs. Mary Ambler Coleman, aged eighty-four, mother of Lewis M. Coleman United States district attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee, died here. Mrs. Coleman was a grand daughter of Chief Justice John Marshall.

POULTRY FACTS



SUCCESS IN RAISING DUCKS

One of First Essentials is to Have Quarters Dry and Clean—Keep Old and Young Separate.

(By ANNA GALIGHER)

Ducks always sleep on the floor or on the ground, therefore all such places should be as clean and dry as possible. Keep the floors covered with clean litter or straw, and change it every day, or as often as necessary.

If a large number are housed together, once a day is none too often. Keep old and young separate, and don't keep ducklings of different sizes together. The larger ones will abuse the smaller ones, especially at feeding time.

It is best to keep not more than 35 in a flock, as they grow faster than when a large number are kept together.

Pekin ducks that have been well fed and cared for through the winter will usually begin laying very early in the spring; sometimes before the cold weather is over. Ours used to begin about the last week in February. But it is difficult to keep the eggs from getting chilled, when they begin to lay so early, and besides, the first few eggs a Pekin lays each season will not hatch.

If the weather is not too cold, March is about the proper time to begin saving the eggs. Remember they will not keep in hatchable condition very long.

Wrap each egg in paper and keep in a cool place (50 to 60 degrees is about right) and turn every day until placed for hatching. These directions should be observed in caring for other eggs.

If incubators are used, the ducklings will be very thirsty after they are hatched. Open the outside door



A Bad Arrangement for a Duck House.

and look through the glass once in a while. If they are too warm they will be panting with their mouths open.

They should be removed at once and given a drink of tepid water. If the air is cold they should be placed in a brooder as soon as taken from the incubator.

Be sure to have the brooder properly regulated. The temperature should be about 90 at first. Keep the ventilators in operation all the time, and lower the temperature as the ducklings get older.

When two weeks old 75 degrees will be warm enough. When four weeks old they need not be kept in a brooder at night if they have a comfortable house to sleep in.

Don't overcrowd or overheat in brooders. The first feed for the ducklings is dry bread soaked in sweet skim milk or water. Don't let it soak too long, or it will get gummy, and that is what ducks do not like.

They cannot or will not eat sticky feed; they simply shake it out of their mouths, and then it is wasted. Old ducks do the same thing. Place some clean water beside the feed each time. Cold water will do when the ducklings grow older.

Some coarse, clean sand should be placed in the water each time or in some shallow vessel near the feed or water. They need both grit and water while eating.

But do not add sand or any other grit to the feed. Don't confine ducks to one kind of feed. They like a variety. Never give young ducks milk to drink. They will smear their heads with it and become very messy.

Corn bread is very good for young ducks, but it is very fattening. We never feed raw mixtures to newly hatched ducks. They will eat raw food, of course, but it will sometimes cause bowel trouble.

Too much milk will sometimes cause it, also. Green food is essential from the start. If there is plenty of grass in the yard that will do, although they like it best when it is added to their grain food.

We use green clover, green rye, cabbage, dandelions, onion-tops, etc. Green oats are also good for this purpose. All should be cut small enough for growing ducks to eat with ease.

We do not often begin feeding raw mixtures until the ducks are several weeks old, although some green stuff is added once or twice a day.

The Pekin ducks should be fed four or five times a day from the time they are hatched until ready for market. The best time to sell ducks is when from 10 to 14 weeks old. At this age they should weigh anywhere from four to seven pounds each.

Eggs for Hatching.

In getting eggs for hatching purposes, try to select them from the strongest birds.

CHANGING SOCIAL HABITS

In comparing the habits and manners of the present day with those of the past it seems to me that the most striking thing is the great change that has taken place in our economic and financial conditions. The poor of today are a different race from the poor of 50 or even 30 years ago. They earn a great deal more money and, though they get less for it in solid comfort and well being, they spend it in a much greater variety of ways. Neither are the rich of today the same as the rich of 50 years ago. Large numbers of the latter—the landed gentry, for instance—have taken a back seat, if they have not actually disappeared. The new rich who have pushed them out are introducing ideas, habits and manners of their own. Consequently the luxury of today has little in common with the luxury of 50 years ago. It spends its money in more selfish and ostentatious ways.

Instead of the manor house, with its crowd of hereditary retainers, we have now the fashionable hotel, with its army of liveried waiters and chauffeurs. W. K. Lawson writes in the London Morning Post. In 14 of these establishments there was spent last year £2,682,000—nearly two and three-quarter millions sterling. This is the essence of present day luxury, and those who consider it extravagant may console themselves with the thought that foreigners contributed much more to it than British born prodigals. Our American visitors boast very truly that we have them to thank for these sybaritic caravansaries. They called for them and have all along been their chief supporters, paying without question most extravagant charges.

In other ways the Americans have been the pioneers of modern luxury. An inquiry which is now going on in the United States as to the annual expenditure of American tourists in Europe indicates that it is little, if any, short of \$200,000,000, or £40,000,000. Our Canadian, Australian, French, German and other foreign visitors are also free spenders, so much so that ministering to their luxurious tastes has become one of the most profitable of London's industries. On the other hand, the corresponding class of our own people are probably spending less rather than more on themselves than they used to do. They

are being taught thrift in a hard school—that the chancellor of the exchequer. If we deduct from their apparently large incomes the number of prior claims on them that have to be met before the free margin is reached, it will be found in many cases that comparatively little remains either for riotous living or vulgar show. Besides, it must be remembered that the modern Croesus is often a business man who can reinvest his annual profits to much better advantage than in 20-guinea banquets at the Hotel Cecil.

The champion spendthrifts of today are not the owners of motor cars and motor yachts; they are the railway and the shipping companies. A single train de luxe, with its crew of chefs, barbers and ladies' maids, wastes more money in the course of a year than the most extravagant millionaire. There is tenfold more luxury on the latest Atlantic liners than will be found in any half dozen palaces in the country.

From a careful comparison of the proportions of available income spent on superfluities, the workmanman will sometimes come out higher than many dukes. His glass of beer, his tobacco, his little bets, his evening paper, his picture shows, his football matches, his seaside trips and his other extras eat up a large percentage of the weekly wage, even of a well-to-do artisan. No one grudges him either his comforts or his recreations, but at the same time it cannot be ignored that they form a large item in the sum total of our national outlay on superfluities.

Another significant feature of modern luxury is to be found in the fact that the leading millionaires of the day are the reverse of extravagant. Neither have they made their millions by pandering to the luxurious tastes of the rich. Nearly all of them cater specially for the working and the middle classes. They are purveyors of beer, cocoa, soap, patent medicines and very light literature to the multitude. If ours be an extravagant age, its extravagance has at least the redeeming quality of being democratic. Free living was never more widespread than it is today. From cabinet ministers to socialist lecturers there are all degrees and shades of it.